

~~TOP SECRET~~

1057-CAGWU

21 January 1952

SUBJECT: BOFIend-QKDimple Interrogation Committee Reports

TO: Chief, ZACactus
Washington, D.C.

INFO: Chief, ZACactus

Attn: []

Attn: []

REF: 1040-CWUAG

1. Forwarded under separate cover are 10 copies of the BOFIend-QKDimple Interrogation Committee reports as requested in Para 2 of the above Reference. These are the first reports of this type and in the future they will be promptly forwarded to ZRMetal. Copies are also being furnished ZACabin, LCDrink and Valuable, LCDrink.

2. We are quite aware that these are far from being first class interrogation reports but it must be realized that the work was done by untrained and uneducated interrogators who were doing their best to follow the interrogation forms supplied them by us. In each case, emphasis has been placed on obtaining exfiltration routes and details which have been given whenever obtainable and are included in Attachment 11 and shown on the accompanying overlay.

3. Paras 1 through 6 of Attachment 11 correspond with Nos. 1 through 6 on the overlay. The route of Para 2 is now shown on the overlay as it was impossible to locate the mountains and towns mentioned with the exception of the location of the starting point.

12 Attachments:

- 11 Reports (s.c.)
- 1 Overlay (s.c. - Wash only)

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FOR DDO JAN. 1980

SECURITY INFORMATION

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68228

25 December 1951

TOP SECRET

Subject: Translation of a Statement by Isa and Myftar Geda

To :

From :

On 25 October 1951 Isa and Myftar Geda arrived at Lavrion from the Albanian town of Golem i Qjinehastar in the vicinity of Fjerit e Lushnjes. They crossed the border on 4 October 1951.

They have made the following statements on the situation in Albania:

1. In July of this year 4 parachutist sent by the Anglo-Americans descended in the vicinity of Lushnjes right on the ridge of Kabumare. These individuals said they had with them 17 light arms. The individuals killed, in this district, the head of the cooperatives, its secretary, and evidently the secretary of the youth organization. They left a letter saying that anyone collaborating with the Communists would meet the same fate. This killing took place 4 days after they had landed. In the place of the drop the authorities found 4 parachutes, bread and chocolates. After this event the parachutists made off in the direction of Sulozes Peqint. As reprisal for this event the Government arrested more than 100 persons and killed 9 of them, one by hanging. Among these I remembered Hamit Sefa from Lushnja as one of the victims.

The authorities declared that these harsh measures were imposed on the people only to hinder the operations of people like Hamit Matijani who with his comrades who are being sent by Anglo-Americans to disturb the peace of our People's Republic. Not only the district Myzeqese but all of Albania was disturbed by the measures the Communists took. From the day of this event up till the time we left the district of Lushnjes was under martial law, and the zones of Libofshes and Divjakes were guarded to a great extent by the Communists who came to the district.

2. In the auto park of Vlona in the month of May this year, there were burned seven vehicles as well as the structures which housed them by unidentified people. As responsible for this sabotage, two civil servants and 4 chauffeurs, as well as the secretary of the base organization of this park. The secretary had only been engaged in this capacity for a few days and was thrown out of the Party. His name was Adurahman Kedhel Elmazi from Vlona.

3. It was reported, in the district of Burelit in July, the government forces had an engagement with enemy forces and in the above engagement a machine was destroyed. In the month of September in the Shkoder-Lezha road saboteurs burned 7 vehicles of the State.

4. In the month of July in Berat and near Tomerit 5 parachutists dropped, two of whom had broken their legs and being unable to get away they killed themselves after 2 days to prevent themselves from falling into the hands of the Communists. Meanwhile the others, with a girl, went to the district of Pogradecit where it was thought that they were captured, this was not true. The two suicides were hung in Berat and the Communists pretended that they were responsible for the killings. The authorities took a radio, a compass, and 70 gold pieces from the bodies.

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5. Myftar Geda has seen with his own eyes 4 airplanes at the airdrome in Tirana flying on the occasion of the Communist Army Festival Day on 10 July 1951. Rumors stated that 40 airplanes have arrived in Albania.

6. In the district of Fjerit and the Fjer-Vlona road, and all crossroads in this district the Government has constructed many small fortifications on the ridge. The fortifications are for light arms and heavy machine gun emplacements.

7. In the last few days peace had been disturbed not only by political event but also by stealing and other ordinary crimes, so far as the latter are concerned the authorities are not too much disturbed. Their efforts are directed against political opposition.

8. The main bridges are watched closely.

9. All those who have been designated as Kulaks, those who have relatives who have escaped across the border and those suspected near the border have been taken to Fjer.

10. Lately they have arrested all merchants in Albania. I know in Fjer they arrested Majnito and his wife. Hajdar Shehu from Gjinokastar was killed by the security forces, they used wooden sticks as a means to kill him. Afterwards they dragged his family along the road until they were almost dead. Vangjel Gexhomani hung himself in his own home because he foresaw his arrest.

11. Embezzlements occur continuously in State establishments, for example the accountant of the brick factory, Stava Bala from Fjer has stolen 7,000 leks. The former director of the bank in Fjer, Musta Demireaj, stole 35,000 leks from the bank. A group of Communists of one of the cooperatives in Fjer led by the book-keeper, Met Nacin, stole 180,000 leks from the cooperative treasury.

12. The head of the executive committee of Fjer is Faik Ahmeti, the secretary of the Communist Party is Sekret Hagi from Fjer.

13. The following individuals have been detained as spies; Raqi Papucin from Fjer, Bekje Natchiti from Lekdushi i Kurveleshit, and Nina Nushi also from Fjer.

14. In September by order of the Government all names of civil servants have been taken from the doors of their offices and replaced by numbers.

15. When the leaders of the Party go to various districts of Albania the security forces take extraordinary precautions, so much so that many times they have curfews. This was established recently when Enver Hoxha came to Fjer to inaugurate a cotton factory. At the ceremonies Hoxha condemned reactionaries and ended up by kissing the Soviet Chief Engineer on the forehead.

16. No travel is allowed on the seashore for even the civil servants are not trusted by the Government.

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17. All the chiefs of departments in all districts are obliged to serve in the Army under the direction of officers. These directors are being prepared for future action as reserve officers, all other civil servants, men and women, engage in some type of military duty.

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All these activities are directed by the Society of Army Aid and Defense.

On the 5th of September the verification of documents of all males up to 55 years of age was completed plus all the animals and agricultural goods they possessed.

All those who look healthy are not given medical examinations. All these people have been told to supply themselves with bread for two days in case they should be called up.

18. The Communists have developed a new type of torture; tying the victim on a spit (as one would put meat on a spit) and revolving him rapidly and beating him at the same time. By means of this system they have forced people to make false accusations. This type of torture has been used against the merchants to force them to produce their hidden gold.

19. We heard that the American Albanians sent as a gift to the hospital in Gjinakastar a police ambulance but the Sigurimi took it over for their own use. Even the Soviet advisors have used the ambulance.

20. Other than the Soviet Minister Tekuvajin there is another Soviet Economic Advisor. His department has been established on the Elbasan road on the right hand side after passing the bridge going in the direction of Elbasan.

21. Vasil Panci told us that Petreq Shome, a business man who has spent years in jail, was arrested again because he had not declared his gold. This information was extracted from him by torturing him by means of blowing on him with a pump. He declared he had 800 gold pieces.

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MEMORANDUM

~~TOP SECRET~~

January 3, 1951

Subject: Translation of written statement by Lavrion refugee.

To :

From :

How the Artisan Cooperatives are formed.

The "puppet" government of Tirana, with its artisan cooperatives has made a statue, supposedly dedicated by the united members of all Albanian cooperatives.

Following is the manner of forming a cooperative in a rreth (prefecture). At the disposition of this statue, two members of any profession gather and act in order to seek union with other cooperatives which will help them. At their gathering they discuss and choose the personnel who will administer their group. The central unions find a location for them and establish credit for them in a bank. The government with the aid of its agents distributes all types of propaganda to bring all professions into such a cooperative. They create fear in the people who have no desire to join by forbidding them the use of ration cards. Because no food can be had without such cards the people eventually fall in line and join the cooperatives. The primary motive is to crush private establishments, and force them to always rely upon the state.

In all these cooperatives the communist party attempts to put its own members in and whenever possible to have the secretary and administrative members party card holders who are loyal to the red regime. For all those people who do not wish to take part in the cooperative movement (in addition to those previously mentioned) the local unions have the right to force the private professional worker to move to some other section of the country or to mobilize them in work brigades where they do not receive the wages entitled for a heavy worker.

The National Union sends to each Cooperative its work plan which has to be realized and it is in this manner that the new materials required are known. The products that are made are sent to the locals which place them first on sale for the state. Later some are put on sale at the special shops for the population. The products sold at these special shops have very high prices which are set by the local.

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The workers have norms which are set by the National, but to say without exaggeration they are never realized, and it is an occasional person who meets his quota.

Most of the professionals are vagabonds of the road whose only interest is the political state of the cooperatives. They demonstrate and survey the good workers and straighten out those who are against the present regime.

Each worker is supposed to work 8 hours but in reality those who are not close to the party work 12 hours a day in order to fill their quota. The latter are also required to volunteer to work in order to produce for the health of Stalin, Enver Hoxha, the Peace Congress, and any other name they can think of. Those workers who do not fill their quota are taken from their work and thrown into prison as a saboteur.

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MEMORANDUM

ATTACH. 3 To 1057-CA644
~~TOP SECRET~~
 29 December 1951

Subject: Translation of Statements made by Vasil Panci and his Son Stavri Panci

To : []
 From : []

On October 13, 1951 Vasil Panci and his son Stavri Panci from the town of Dardhe in Korce were received in Lavrica. They crossed the border of Albania in the region of the town of Ares of Korce on 1 September 1951.

They made the following statements:

In the end of July of this year the Communist authorities of Albania have arrested all the merchants and by means of torture they have forced them to declare the amounts of gold which they possessed. In Korce, after much torture, Veli Shako declared 3,000 Napoleons; the mother of Tushi Zikos, 60 Napoleons and 400 dollars (American); whereas the others Veli Katundi, Petraq Opari, Cristaq Cakuni and many others are in the prisons of the security police. Rake Qirjeko, the former most prominent businessman of Korce, has been in prison since 1945, was punished with 15 years in prison and was tortured by the security police in such a terrible way that he told them about three kettles of gold which he had hidden. In Duris the former merchant, Petro Spiro, died after 8 hours of terrible tortures from the police. In connection with this matter of gold which is in the possession of the populace the quislings of Tirana have decreed by an ordinance that every exchange must be made only at the State Bank. This order pertains even to the gold teeth of individuals.

In Korce there is permanently stationed Hito Ceko, Commander of the Division, and Major Edip Cuci from Delvine who is the Commander of the Security Section. The head of the executive committee and the secretary of the Party Committee are Myftar Grabocka and Peti Shamlli.

Recently there has been seen along the roads of Korce persons dressed in English clothes whose duty it was to chase after subversive and suspected individuals. This was a hateful thing to the populace and caused hatred in every urban dwelling.

At the end of July of this year unidentified persons burned two houses and killed the masters in the town of Vitkuq of Korce. The Communists as reprisal have arrested several inhabitants of the town.

Embezzlements continue in all the State establishments, but since these embezzlements for the most part are committed by important persons in the Communist Party, the authorities do not take effective measures against the crime committers, but on the contrary they blame everything on non-Party members or those who do not have positions of influence in the Party. For example in the Sugar Combine of Maliq, there was discovered an embezzlement of 6 million lek and for this crime Petraq Mitase and the son of Teli Trebickes were the ones accused whereas actually it was others that committed the robbery.

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In the spring of this year the Communists gathered all the turkeys from Elbasan up to Durres and transported them outside the State on a Soviet ship. It was publicized to the populace that this was done by the Communists since they had nothing else to send to the Soviet in order to fulfill Russia's demands. This export made the Tirane Reds the butt of jokes where ever the matter was discussed.

The lack of foodstuffs as well as clothing increases with time. Even though the workers in the State establishments are provided with ration coupons there is such a scarcity of goods in the consumer's cooperatives that it is often decreed that only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the amount specified on the coupons will be handed out.

The greater portion of the agricultural products are not seen in the Albanian stores, neither urban or rural dwellers see olives, cheese, or butter. The fish of Pogradec and that from the Lake of Prespes which before filled the stores of Korca today are no longer to be seen. In place of these are seen women, old men, and the children of poor families who sell the clothes off their backs. In all of the city of Korca there are only 10 clothing and food cooperatives, but even these have nothing in them. The famous store where purchases were made in gold is now empty.

In the month of August 1951, in the town of Ares, in the vicinity of Korca, unidentified individuals killed the miller during the night.

The prisoners in Albania continue to work in the concentration camps as usual. Those of Elbasan and Korca are in the camp of the town of Nizhave where they are making a canal to drain a part of the Maliq Lake. The prisoners of Tirana, Berat, Vlora and Shkoder are in the textile combine in Yzbrishe. All of them work under miserable conditions.

Among those dead, as a result of the bomb explosion at the Soviet Legation, is the engineer Vasil Noka. It has been reported on the occasion of this event many officers were arrested, among whom was a Lt. Col. who had social relations with Thoma Katunida, who was killed because of the bombing.

Halit Qyteza from the town of Qyteze of Konenja and a resident of Korca, of American citizenship, the lawyer Sali Mengulasi a judge in Vlone, and Sotir Bicoli former merchant of Korca, were arrested a year ago supposedly for the part they played in an organization which was in union with Hysen Arezen, who fled to Greece. They are now in the dark dungeons of the security section in Korca and have not been taken out for trial.

The Radio Free Europe is not heard in Albania but the Voice of America is heard by all. In connection with these stations which speak in the Albanian language the people have heard of the Committee of Free Albania and have felt all joyous. Everyone says that all their hopes lie in the direction and the struggle the Committee is making.

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Recently all the civil servants have been ordered to do voluntary labor for 19 days, those from Korca had to go to Maliq and those from Tirana, Shkoder and Durres had to go to the textile combines at Yzbrishe.

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2 January 1952

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Abstract

He made the following statements:

The people suffer very much economically since the food rations are too small. Those who for one reason or another do not have any land are given 6 kgs of corn per month per person, but if not guaranteed work by the State receive 8 kgs of corn. The farmers who have land, whether or not their crop matures must deliver to the State their obligations according to the law and according to the category of the fertility of the soil. The farmers can not receive anything from the State but they can keep what remains after the obligations have been met. They must hand over to the State also meat for the land, eggs and wool. For each land measure the farmer gives the State every year $3\frac{1}{2}$ kgs of meat, about 100 grams of wool, 30 kgs of corn and thus going up to a category of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the land. In addition to these obligations, a State tax must be paid on basis of the income. As an example a person who has 50 dynams of land (1 dynam equals 1000 meters) has to pay 12-20,000 lek.

The farmer has to pay the state all the obligations for his produce and livestock as well as the tax on the land. If all his profits or produce is paid for tax he must buy food for himself on the blackmarket.

In the Devolle area which has about 40 small towns half have been obligated to immediately make farm cooperatives. Those who have been designated as Ku Klux cannot be accepted into the cooperatives because the State wishes to destroy them.

In the Gollebowdas' cooperative the officials were as follows:

- ✓ President - Myrdi Seiti
- ✓ Vice-President - Farid Namada
- ✓ Secretary - Selim Seitali
- ✓ Member - Myslim Xhaferi
- ✓ Member - Tefik Alin
- ✓ Member - Dalip Selin
- ✓ Storekeeper - Ramadan Ismaili
- ✓ Myrdi Seitali - Storekeeper
- ✓ Storekeeper - Rasim Jahja
- ✓ Storekeeper - Muhamet Demire
- ✓ Corporal - Shafet Masifi
- ✓ Male Nurse to Animals - Bakip Orhan

COPIES 3 OF 3
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The head of the cooperative directs it and makes plans a week at a time. He is responsible to the Executive Committee.

Sons of Kulaks are taken from the military ranks and sent to work for special labor divisions. They are sent home after their term of duty is over, they are not allowed to carry arms.

Strong measures are taken to discover diversionists who enter Albania from the outside. Some of the names of arrested persons are: Sulejman Mustafa from Gjelleberde, Shaban and Safet Aliu from Gjelleberde, Enin Refati from Macurichti, Nuredin Maliku from Zvenda and Istref Hakipi from Macurichti. Their sentences were as follows:

Mustafa - death
Shaban Aliu - 20 years
Safet Aliu - 15 years
Hakipi - 12 years
Refati - 18 years
Nuredin Maliku and Istref Hakipi are in jail of
of the Security Police.

They were punished for having ties with diversionists.

The people believe the Greek Albanian border is very well guarded when in reality it is not. The soldiers if no officer is present will not molest people trying to cross the border. It is said that guerrillas have been landed in Albania by means of airplanes. In the north some guerrillas are conducting minor warfare. In Lushnje it is stated that there has been a popular uprising. Newspapers which had the picture of Hassan Desti were dropped. The newspapers were dated September. The people expected the overthrow of the Communist regime in the past 5 or 6 months and when nothing happened their morale lessened, and they are beginning to have their doubts.

The guerrilla forces have to be larger before the people can become aroused. The people have no arms, and those arms which are hidden have deteriorated the extent where they are practically useless.

The newspapers in Albania are continuously lying and telling the people that everything is well and orderly.

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~~TOP SECRET~~ATTACH⁵ to 1057 - CAGWU

21 December 1951

Subject: Translation of a Written Statement by Ibrahim Rushani

To :

From :

1. The subject, Ibrahim Rushani, arrived at the Lavrion Camp on December 2, 1951. He was born (1927) and lived in Korce.

2. He made the following statement:

In December of 1945 I was called into the Albanian Army as a recruit and was sent to the Artillery Command in Durres which was a section of the "Mujo Ulqinaku Brigade 2300". This brigade was commanded by a Col. Nulusi Spahiu and Commissar Capt. I Sami Vineani (brother of Nexhip Vineanit). The breakdown and positions of this brigade were as follows:

The first group had its headquarters in Shen Gjini with three battery positions. The first battery is in Pula; the second in Shen Gjini; and the third in Kapi Radomit. This group was commanded by Capt. II Ibrahim Xhabelli from Goshove of the Korce district and the Commissar was Lt. Hilmi Kokoshi from Mberja of Korce.

The second group had its headquarters in Durres with four battery positions. The first battery was in Porto Romano, one section of which was situated 1,000 meters distance south of the battery. The second battery was situated around Durres. The third battery was stationed around Kavaje. Two sections of this battery were stationed here and one section with two 150 mm cannons were situated in Kavaje near Banjave. The fourth battery - anti-aircraft 75/40 - was stationed in Kalane in the district of Durres and was commanded by Lt. Rushit Labineti.

The third group was organized in 1951 and had its headquarters in Kavaje. This group was not as well trained or ready as the other groups.

The fourth group had its headquarters in Vlone and was commanded by Capt. II Seit Dauti from Mallakastra and the commissar was Lt. Iseti from Vlone. The batteries were established in the following manner: The first battery had its headquarters in Seman, with all its sections along the seashore; the second battery was in Triport (Protonove), these sections were also established along the seashore; the third battery had two sections in Karaburun (central headquarters) and one section 2 kilometers southwest of Karaburun; and the fourth battery (anti-aircraft 75/40) had its headquarters in Durrës near Kavajë Vlone.

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The fifth group had its headquarters in Sagan and was commanded by Capt. Tiki Blushi and the commissar was Lt. Hakip Rexhepit from Permet. The group had four batteries one of which is an anti-aircraft battery that is known to have in operation two Italian 802 mm cannons.

The sixth group had its headquarters in Sarande and was commanded by Capt. II Tushi Laeka from Leshioviiku and the commissar was Lt. Emin Zenelit from Gjinokastar. This group had three batteries. The first battery had its headquarters 2 kilometers north of the town of Lukeve, one section of which had been established in Porte Palermo. The second battery was in Sarande and the third in Manastirin near Butrides.

Each battery had in operation three cannons of 105 and 150 mm. Anti-aircraft batteries had at least four 75/40 cannons and at least 1 20mm rapid fire gun. I did know the number of men in the brigade to number 1,257 but I do not know if there has been any change in the effective strength since.

Artillery officers had already taken old courses at the School of Artillery in Tirane. The artillery had a Russian organization. All in all I knew that a Russian Lt. Col. had his headquarters near the building of the Minister of Defense. The technical office of the artillery command gave instructions and used to go on inspection of the above mentioned brigade.

This brigade had a reserve depot near Porto Romane of Dures which was also under direct control of the commander, commissar, chief of staff, and the chief of arms. No one else was permitted to enter unless he had a special authorization from headquarters. This depot is established in Gallen. Another depot is found 2 kilometers north of the city of Dures for different material. Aside from these two depots each battery had in its disposition a small depot which held small reserves of arms and other materials.

In Dures you find the over all commander of the marine forces which are made up of one battalion and all its force in the city. This has in its disposition two iron forms armed with 20 mm rapid fire guns, six motor cars armed with a 20mm automatic gun, three large Polish wooden boats with one of small tonnage armed with two 40 mm automatic guns. Two ships are used for transporting soldiers. This battalion is commanded by Capt. I Stavri Cika who has completed the courses offered at the Marine Academy in Russia. The commissar was Capt I Petro Prifti from Dures. Also near the Vollges Hotel is a quartermaster depot.

In the seashore brigade in which I served there were 437 party members of which I was one of them, but to my knowledge only 10% of these were true party members and the rest only kept their party cards for formality purposes. Many of the officers were not satisfied.

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After I was free from serving in the army in Kallinorin during the year 1981, I came to Korce where as a member of the Party I was

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was brought in front of the Committee, they sent me to serve in Ndermarrjen.

Not being satisfied with everything, on 19 June 1951 I crossed the border in the sector of the She Numit and I gave myself up to the Yugoslavian authorities. They brought me to Oher where I stayed free for three months.

In August of this year while in Oher, I was called one day to the UDB command by General Dushan Mugesha who wanted to see me. He said the following to me; I am General Dushan Mugesha who organized the Communist Party in Albania during the National Liberation and I have fought for the liberation of Albania from the Fascists, but now the Enver Clique in accord with Russia has taken the victory away from the people's hands and has taken his own force. That is why we must fight for this. You must go to Korce illegally in order to contact the Party secretary, the chief of the Party organization section, and the head of the Committee, Ekse Kutif, who you should place to cross into Yugoslavia. We will give you money, gold, a radio transmitter and other things which are necessary, and while we will tell you with whom you will have your first contact in Korce you must work to tie in the Party organization with us and to continue to stop over in Korce all the time.

Then and there I gave my own opinions and answered that I was not interested in this sort of work. Dushane wanted my opinion on what might be done to liberate Albania from Enver Hoxha's regime. I gave him a report that Albania might be liberated only through working together immigrants no matter where they maybe, but the General's answer to the report was like this; "Yugoslavia does not work together with immigrants from other places after these people have sold Korce, Gjinokastar, Sazanin, and Sukthin and have betrayed their fatherland. Albania will only be freed by the Albanians in Yugoslavia and later it will establish a democratic government like ours. This liberation as I reason will be established not only from the geographic point of view but also the political as Yugoslavia is a full friend of the Albanian people."

After three months I was transferred to Kumanovo where I met a small group of Albanians, who claimed they were not satisfied after I talked with them, thus the point of view of the political situation was the Yugoslavia is against Albania.

This unsatisfactory feeling existed among all the immigrants who are in Yugoslavia today. On September 1951 a small delegation made up of 81 Albanians and myself, went to Zagreb to see Yugoslave Industrial Farming Exposition. During the trip we stopped one day in Belgrade. After we visited the exposition in Zagreb they brought us to a town where we saw the house where Tito was born. In the exposition hall one of the UDB officers gave this speech: "The farming and industrial activities in Yugoslavia are established to help the necessities of the Yugoslav people and to give other places in the Balkans an example that Yugoslavia is in a position to help herself and to have socialism without help from Russia or America."

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During the end of June 1951 I met Apostel Plakun the president of the Immigration Political Committee in Ohër, Yugoslavia also Secretary Ogren Linin.

The above mentioned asked me about the position of Albania and a few persons in Korce.

I have learned from many Albanians that Apostel doesn't use his right name. He is not from Hecisht, but he maybe the son of Lazo Pestecit, who is in the coal business in Korce. It is said that in 1942 he was in Germany and in 1948 returned to Yugoslavia. He doesn't seem to be of Albanian extraction but of Bulgarian.

The Secretary Ogren Linin is from the town Lin of Pogradec and is of Slav extraction. He was a partisan during the National Liberation War and later a Lt. of the Pogradec police.

In Yugoslavia, as I understood, there are 6,000 Albanians, among whom 3,000 are ready to take up arms in a war, but if they are not in a group they will not do any military training.

All the refugees are paid a minimum of 2,000 dinars as political refugees, aside from this authorization they prefer to work in state houses.

As mentioned above the immigrants are not satisfied but keep it to themselves. The Albanian Political Immigration Committee foresees it as a party without a front. The National Committee for Free Albania does not have one important thing, and is held for treason and to sell their fatherland, on the part of the elements from the sections of Korce and Gjinokastër.

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Attach. 6 to 1057-CAGWU

MEMORANDUM

28 December 1951

Subject: Translation of a Statement made by Selfo Myso, Frakim Idrinaj and the Youth Tefik Sule

To :

From :

Selfo Myso, Frakim Idrinaj and the youth Tefik Sule from the town of Markat in Konispol crossed the border on August 25, 1951 and have made the following statement:

The Communists authorities in Albania have decreed harsh methods for all those who do not pay their obligations on the specified date. As an example it is told that an individual named Sajidi Ali Geshi from the village of Markat did not hand over his designated tax, 70 kilograms of barley, levied by the bureau in charge. He had only 10 days in which to pay. The authorities did not take into consideration that the barley he planted was ruined by flood waters.

After Sakri Hamzaj fled to Greece the police and the security forces took all measures to isolate his family and simultaneously blocked all his property. After a few days the family, having been denied transportation, were forced to walk, including small children, to Sarande and from there to Tirana. The wife made contact with her mother-in-law, secretly. The mother-in-law told her to be ready the next day to cross into Greece and that a man was ready to kill the two young children so she and the older children could flee as she would be unable to bear the tortures that the Communists would inflict upon her.

On the 10th of June of this year in the center of the town of Vagalet the inhabitants had gathered all the grain to thresh in the State machine. An accident occurred and the grain was burned. Regardless of what the people said their excuses were not accepted and the committee ordered the people that they had to hand over to the State 400 quintals of grain without taking into account one explanation of the people. The poor farmers in order not to be thrown into jail had to travel throughout the district as well as the other districts of Sarande and Delvines and by means of sacrifices such as selling the goods of their homes etc., they were able to pay the fine.

The Youth Organisation in the month of August made a new inspection of its members and then took the membership away from a group stating that they were Kulaks and suspected so they were not fit to take part in the ranks of the Communist youth.

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68228-F

MEMORANDUM

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ATTACH. 7 To 1057-CAG-ULI

28 December 1951

Subject: Translation of Information on the Maliq Farm in the Vloecishte Center
by Vasil Pansi

To : []
From : []

The following information is a translation of notes given by Vasil Pansi who was a carpenter at the Maliq Farm:

The Maliq Farm in the Vloecishte Center

This is the famous place where in 1949 32 Nationalist Albanians met their death at the dirty hands of Tasi Markos who was the director of the Korea prison and the policeman Skende Xhenalit and his comrades. Today the Maliq farm also consists of the former Orman Pejanit, of Gijligun and Adem Villos of Zvirne farms. The director of this farm is Ilo Prifti who was a former farmer agent in 1945 in the Korea area. He only completed two classes in the middle agriculture school. The terrible life of the workers strikes your eyes. There are about 400 workers who live in very poor barracks. The roads which lead to the center of the town are muddy in the winter, so muddy that the sandals of the workers stick in the mud. At night there is no electricity or gas. Their food is only 600 grams of corn bread and water with peppers and tomatoes; sometimes beans and oil. The main products do not go to the State but into the pockets of private individuals, chiefly party members. Everyday from June to November people can be seen with baskets of fruits and vegetables going to Korea where it is taken by Col. Hito Gakos, Beti Shonllint and Myftar Grabakes and comrades.

It must not be forgotten that the spoiled son of Taulla Dumea has in the past year tasted all the fruits and products of this farm. His servant also had the same privileges and could go and pick up the products. This servant with the manager of the farm had killed the best Nationalists. The mother of Petritit, with her clan used the system of flattery with Ilen Prifti with the sole purpose of receiving good products. It can not be doubted that all these elements acted this way because of fear as Petritit as a member of the Central Committee could raise a great deal of hell. The Communist propaganda tried to fool the workers saying this products was for the workers but woe to the person who took one apple.

On the Korea farm the people of the Party and the families of Communist heroes have the right to receive the best products daily. The first in line are Taullahu, the father of Col. Petritit and Hasan Mytevlju, the father of the Communist hero Vera Mytevlju.

According to the law in force every worker should have a small piece of land but only the Communists have this. Embezzlements have reached a high peak. The directors Ilo Prifti, Fuat Khakoli, Vani Vnde, Khexhi Gernenj, and the secretary of the basic Gage Loko are the men who steal the most but the head of the farm blames the people.

The workers resist these thieves and many times refuse to work under these

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conditions. In order to carry out its work the Party Committee of the Korea Area mobilizes by force all the people, men and women, to work at the farm. These poor people obey from fear and at the pleasure of the director sometimes they are forced to remain without going home and without bread and water.

The area director of the farm Miti Bosdo from Kelenja of Lushnja has come to the farm many times and at meetings has threatened the workers with hanging as he hung the Maliq engineers Kujtim Beqirin, Vasil Manon.

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68228-G

MEMORANDUM

21 December 1951

Subject: Translation of Written Statement by Hetem Haderi

To : []
From : []

1. Immigrant, Hetem Haderi, from the town of Halarup in the rreth, Pogradecit, declared the following:

In the month of April of this year, I was sent by the Greek Authorities to Korce and of course the rreth of Pogradecit, in order to obtain information and to contact friends of mine with whose help I could learn something of the internal situation in Albania.

With three other friends of mine I went to the town of Kakae at Pogradecit near the town of Veliterne. There I met Dine Rustemin from the town of Veliterne who brought me (midis-word not known) and one bottle of Raki (liquor) for drinking. We made plans to meet the following day. We did not drink the Raki but the following morning I took off the cap and put the bottle to my nose and the odor was enough to intoxicate a person. When the appointed time came there were government forces to meet us but because of our favorable position we were able to escape and kill a police lieutenant. It appeared to me that the Raki brought us was drugged with some narcotic that would take effect in about six hours.

On contacting my other friend I showed him what I had and he informed me that the Sigurimi forces gave drugs to loyal followers who were told to put the drugs in food or bread of diversionists who might enter Albania.

This plan, which I have mentioned, was carried out on my cousin, Shyqeri Meduit, who was from the town of Halarup. He entered Albania from Yugoslavia.

That which was declared above has occurred many times and the victim will remain drugged several days and is unable to protect himself or move far from the location.

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MEMORANDUM

29 December 1951

Subject: Translation of a statement made by Kosi Zani

To :

From :

On the 12th of October 1951, Kosi Zani, from the town of Kudhe of Vlora, was received in Lavrion. He had fled from the police station where he had been detained for a month. The above individual gives the following details on the situation in the vicinity of Vlora.

The town's people in the vicinity of Kudhesi have stampeded far and wide, the cattle belonging to a certain brigade. (Name of brigade not given)

In April of this year, the organization of the democratic front distributed the new membership cards. On this occasion the people who had been members of the Balli Kombetar, merchants, kulaks, and all suspected individuals were not given cards. Thus they were excluded from the " front ". These people are not allowed to visit each other, nor members of the party or the " front ". They have to stay at one side at public gatherings and are the most heavily burdened when obligations are called for. People have even remained without burial because of this measure. Another result has been a high number of purges of officers. All the officers of the Sigurimi at the time of Xoxi Xoxe are in part killed or jailed, whereas the civil servants which were in the service of the government have been discharged and are dying along side the road. They are not accepted as workers by the various state establishments. It is said that there are 200 officers in the above category who have been killed by M. Shehu.

In every town the Sigurimi has armed 4 or 5 faithful party members and also in every lokalitate it has deposited a quantity of arms which can be distributed to the residents, in case of necessity. The informant learned from a townsman in the vicinity of Delvine that 4 persons who had been dropped from a airplane near ShenVasie of the Delvine section had poisoned themselves so as not to fall alive into the hands of the communists. The latter displayed the bodies in the city of Delvine.

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Subject: Translation of Information given by a Refugee at Lavrian

To :

From :

1. In the month of August of this year the Minister of Finance, Abdyl Kalloni, on the occasion of an inspection which he made in the executive committee in Pior, he asked the responsible of the financial section as to the progress of the tax collection. The responsible, Petroq Coko, answered that up to now they had realized only 20% of the prescribed amount. Minister Kalloni decreed that those who did not pay the specified tax should have even the blankets of the house confiscated. The responsible stated that the poor debtors do not even have the blankets and possibly not even rugs. Frustrated in this instance Kalloni answered this civil servant that they had the authority from him to confiscate even the rugs.

2. In the month of June of this year Zenza Safije Brahe Taka from Konisopolit a poor country woman had not paid her internal meat tax at the specified time and she begged the authorities to give her a few more days in order to gather the tax, the authorities refused. The woman sent a telegram to her son who happened to be a captain in the police in Gjenikaster and took it to the post office. The telegraph operator accepted this telegram after permission was given by his superior. The secretary of the Lokalitete, Vangil Mavro, was informed concerning this matter and immediately went personally to the office of the postal telegraph and prevented the transmission of this telegram in complete violation of the law of the right of correspondence. The telegraph operator who accepted the telegram and his superior whether they liked it or not were obligated to follow the orders of this Party member. Mrs Safije even though she protested against this injustice was never given satisfaction - on the contrary she had pressure put on her to pay the tax. She then contacted Ibrahim Isufi, also from Konisopolit (Kulak) and handed over an amount of grain for his account and he repaid her an amount of meat for her account. In this way she was able to escape prison.

The organs of the Party directed by the secretary Jozua Tatory and the officer of the security, Gani Korer, in a public conference exposed and offended with obscene words the above mentioned women for the reason that even though this exchange was allowed by law this transaction had been done with a Kulak and had profited an enemy of the State. This action was an act against the Party line. The poor lady revolted by these injustices replied that in case the word Kulak is a bad name then it is written by you but Ibrahim Isufi and his friends which you claim to be had never have done as much evil to us as you have. The secretary of the party decreed that the old lady should be taken out of the conference hall.

3. In the month of April of this year, a group of farmers of the town of Konisopolit after the agricultural section of the Lokalite had designated a piece of pasture land for them had arbitrarily given this land to some inhabitants of the town of Mursi. The farmers as a result of this injustice sent a complaint to the Ministry of Agriculture, but on being informed on this matter the head of the Lokalitete, Ali Hale Arapi, went and prevented the transmission of the telegram. This pasture land was given to Mursi thanks to the help of the secretary of the Lokalitete, Vangjel Mavro, who is from that town.

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4. In the past year the farmer, Emin Male from the town of Kenispelit who today is in Greece did not provide as much corn as was levied against him by the State. He only gave half of the specified amount and kept 2 months supply for himself. One day the local authorities of Kenispelit went to the house of the above mentioned individual and confiscated all that he had kept. After several hours Emin returned to this house and learned what had happened. He immediately went to the Lokalitete and asked that the amount of grain confiscated be entered against his obligation. The authorities refused because Male had hidden the corn and according to the law he would not be paid. According to the provisions of the law any farmer who hands over his obligations to the State he is paid a specified value but never in the method of the above bit of robbery. The old man Male thinking over their sufferings of the past year and seeing that he would be unable to fulfill his obligations in the future he left his wife and six children and escaped into Greece.

5. In the month of April 1951 all the civil servants of the executive committee in the District of Fier were gathered together with the personnel of the court and the public prosecutor, they had a conference in order to make arrangements for the Festival of May. Among other things the public prosecutor Banskhi Tirana undertook in the name of the court the job of arresting all enemies of the State by the 1st of May.

6. In the month of July 1951, the commercial section of the executive committee in Fier met in order to pass a civil servant who had asked to obtain several meters of cloth which was to be used to line a coffin of a member of his family. The authorities asked for the bread coupons for the exchange, but the civil servant had none so he did not obtain the cloth.

7. An old man died of starvation last winter because he was unable to find work. The Lokalitete was directed to obtain work for this poor soul but did nothing but stuff their shops and play canasta.

8. Petrit Dume, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party is so much of a Party fanatic that he has nothing to do with his own family.

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68228-J

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Escape Routes of KMWaahees

To :

From :

The following escape routes were given by refugees at OKDimple who made statements on conditions, etc., in KMWaahees. The translations of the statements are being forwarded as attachments to the dispatch covering this memorandum.

1. Frake Idrisa and Tefik Sula; from the town of Markat of Konispol gave the following as their escape route;

On August 24, 1951 they started with their families from Markati where they took the main Dishatit road, after they arrived at Dishatit - by going around Mt. Nello it - they went to the outskirts of Gjeprut. From there they crossed on the left of Buzi e Madhe into Korce, Greece.

2. Arif e Mustafa Paze from the town of Golloberde of Bilisht Prefecture used the following escape route;

On September 24, 1951 the two brothers started from the cooperatives where they worked and which is in the middle of their town (Golloberde) and the town of Zvejde. They crossed the river Ivanit at Mersi on the edge of Pusit. From there they took the "Red Road" to the edge of Tederices and then to the edge of Mt. Oseje from here they crossed the border and entered Greece at the town of Vinan where they reported to the Greek authorities.

3. Ibrahim Rushani from Korce used the following escape route;

On June 19, 1951 he started from Korce, he took the main road straight to the town of Bitince of Bilishtit where he slept in the house of Qamil Zeqelli. The next morning he started on the road to the town of Gangenje, here he left the road and crossed the river Devoll to Zvejde. From Zvejde he took the Korce-Pogradec road to the edge of Mt. Thate near the town of Petgeri from here he crossed Mt. Thate and entered the town of Lubaniste in Yugoslavia. He encountered great difficulty crossing the mountain due to the darkness of the night and the heavy rains.

4. Hetem Haderi from the town of Halurup in the Rreth of Pogradecit gave the following as his infiltration and exfiltration routes;

On April 5, 1951 Haderi with Ydri Cerraven, Iljas Labin and Musa Iacen crossed the Albanian border with Greek soldiers from the town of Kulla. The Greek soldiers returned after about 3 kilometers.

68228-K

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kilometers. One Greek civilian guide went as far as the outskirts of Gallumbec. That night the rest took the Korce-Manastir road and they crossed Mt. Thate in order to reach Petgerije. They reached Petgerije that night and they met Tejik Hexhne who gave them food. From Petgerije they traveled during the night towards the town of Kakae and got as far as Kamje. They went on the Kakae where they met Qani Sejatin who informed them that Dine Rustemin of the town of Veliterne wanted to see them. At the appointed meeting place there were 14 Security Police. After escaping this trap they left Veliterne and headed for Petgeri from there to the Lake of Zvezdes and the town of Zareshe. Near the latter town they met a town patrol, they escaped again and crossed the Mt. Cerjes and entered Greece.

5. Isa and Myftar Geda from the town of Golem of the area of Gjinokaster gave the following as their escape route:

On September 27, 1951 they stated from Fier for Vlore in an automobile belonging to a friend who had the car for official business. After stopping in Vlore in order to disguise the car they stated for Servaster where they had dinner. They then took the road to Memelija and went as far as Teplene. The driver was from Vugut in Delvine and was not able to go farther. They left the car in Teplene and took the public road to Gjinokaster. They left the road and stopped for a short time near the town of Luzat. They went to Pifar, crossed Gjinokaster Lake and headed straight for Mt. Cafupit. They stopped between the towns of Hund-Kuq and Karjan. They then headed in the direction of Zagerise. On the way they stopped one day in Nهران. They then went toward Kkore and Sepik. They stopped near Polian and Skore. They stopped again near Ajmartinit, near Sepik they came across a border patrol. They crossed the border near the Greek town of Dermadhes (Drimades) on October 4, 1951.

6. Kosi Zani from the town of Kudhe of Vlore gave the following as his escape route:

On September 2, 1951 the Security Police arrested him at his home and took him to the police station at Sevaster where they kept him tied up. He was charged with being associated with the Committee for Free Albania. The day after his arrest two security officers were taking him by car to Vlore, when the officers stopped to eat in a restaurant the subject was able to escape. After escaping he went to the town of Manhar where he stayed at the house of a family friend, Jakup Rushiti. He learned there that his family had been arrested. After leaving his friend's house he headed straight for Tartar Lake where he rested throughout the day. During the night he headed for Teplene where he stayed with another friend Mato Hasanaj. He then went to the town of Nivice in Kurveleshit. He travelled on the road during the night and in the morning reached the Zhulatit Mountain where he stayed during the day. The next night he went to the outskirts of Gjinokaster. Later he started for Delvine where he arrived the next morning. He met a security force patrol and had a slight encounter for a few minutes but was able to escape because of the darkness.

-2-
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darkness. He then crossed Lake Bistrica. As he did not know the area and due to the darkness could not pick out any landmarks he is not sure exactly where he did cross the border but knows it was in the Konispol area near Likejanit.

The other refugees who gave statements have departed QKDimple for Brazil, therefore it is impossible to obtain information on their escape routes.

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